

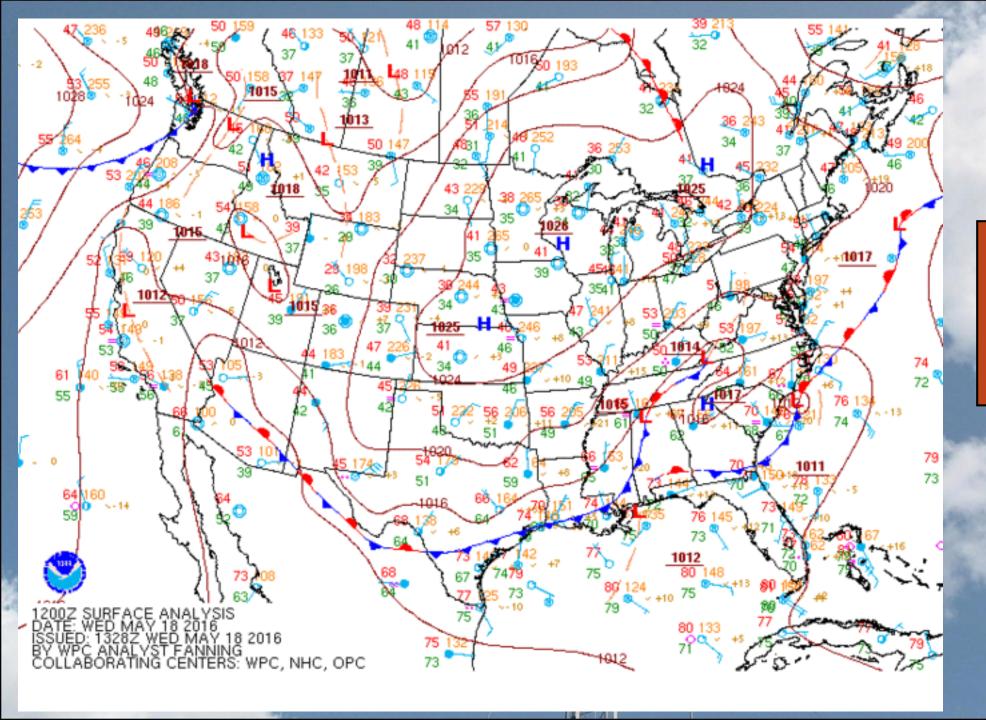


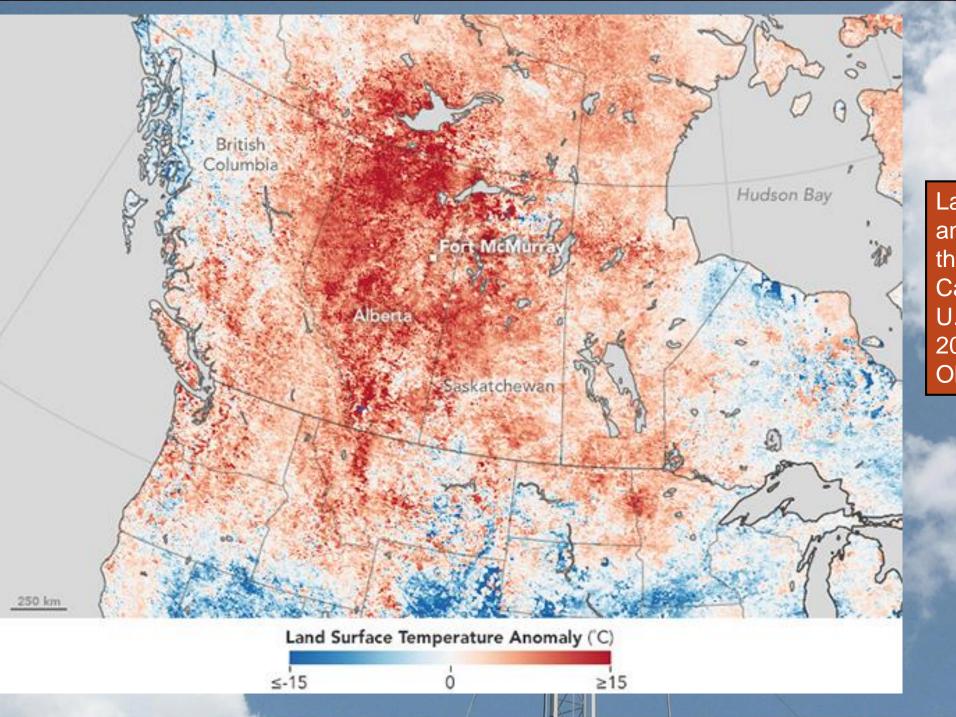
East Providence Top 8-hr			Year	4th Highest	Des	Design Value 2014-2016 (ppl		
7/22/2016	0.082		2014	0.064				
5/26/2016	0.078		2015	0.071	0.068	Current		
7/6/2016	0.073		2016	0.071	0.066	Remove May 25-26		
5/25/2016	0.071	4th Highest	2016 (EE)	0.064				
7/21/2016	0.067					2017 Critical Value		
4/22/2016	0.064	4th Highest removing			Curren	Current 0.0		
		May 25-26			Remov	Remove May 25-26 0.078		
West Greenwich Top 8-hr			Year	4th Highest	Des	Design Value 2014-20		
5/26/2016	0.084		2014	0.067				
7/22/2016	0.08		2015	0.07	0.070	Current		
5/25/2016	0.078		2016	0.075	0.069	69 Remove May 25-26		
6/7/2016	0.075	4th Highest	2016 (EE)	0.07				
7/6/2016	0.075					2017 Critical Value		
9/14/2016	0.070	4th Highest removing			Curren	Current 0.0		
		May 25-26			Remov	e May 25-26	0.075	
Narragansett Top 8-hr			Year	4th Highest	Des	Design Value 2014-2016 (ppb)		
5/25/2016	0.086		2014	0.063				
5/26/2016	0.081		2015	0.077	0.070	Current		
7/6/2016	0.072		2016	0.071	0.068	Remove May 25-26		
7/15/2016	0.071	4th Highest	2016 (EE)	0.066				
7/16/2016	0.067					2017 Critical Value		
8/24/2016	0.066	4th Highest removing			Curren	t	0.065	
		May 25-26			Remov	e May 25-26	0.070	





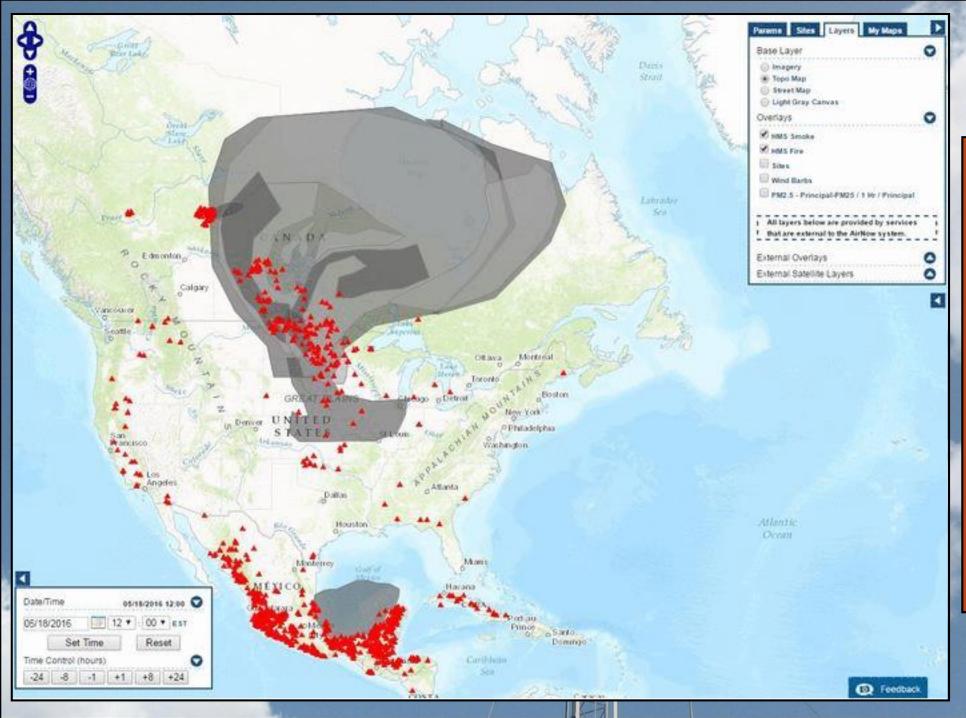
A persistent area of high pressure dominated the Midwest 5/19-5/23. By 5/24, high pressure and the plume migrated east.







Land surface temperature anomalies from April 26 through May 3, 2016 over Canada and the northern U.S., relative to the 2000-2010 average. (NASA Earth Observatory)

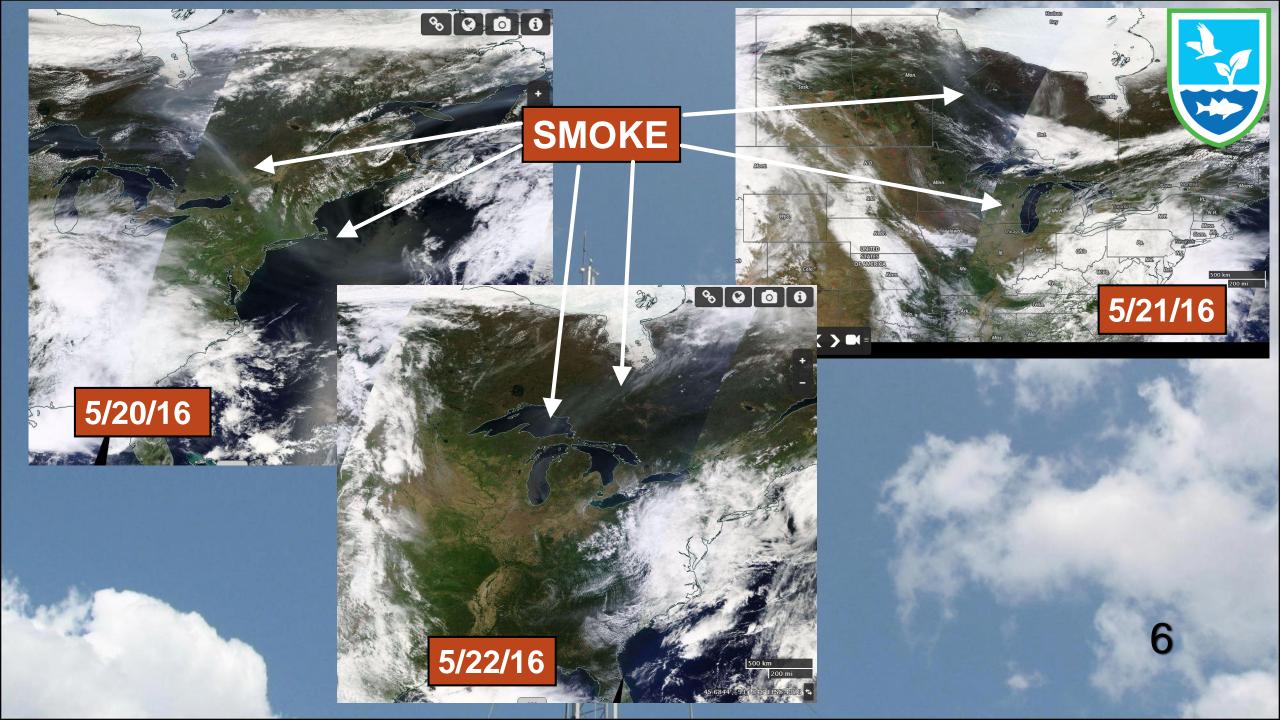


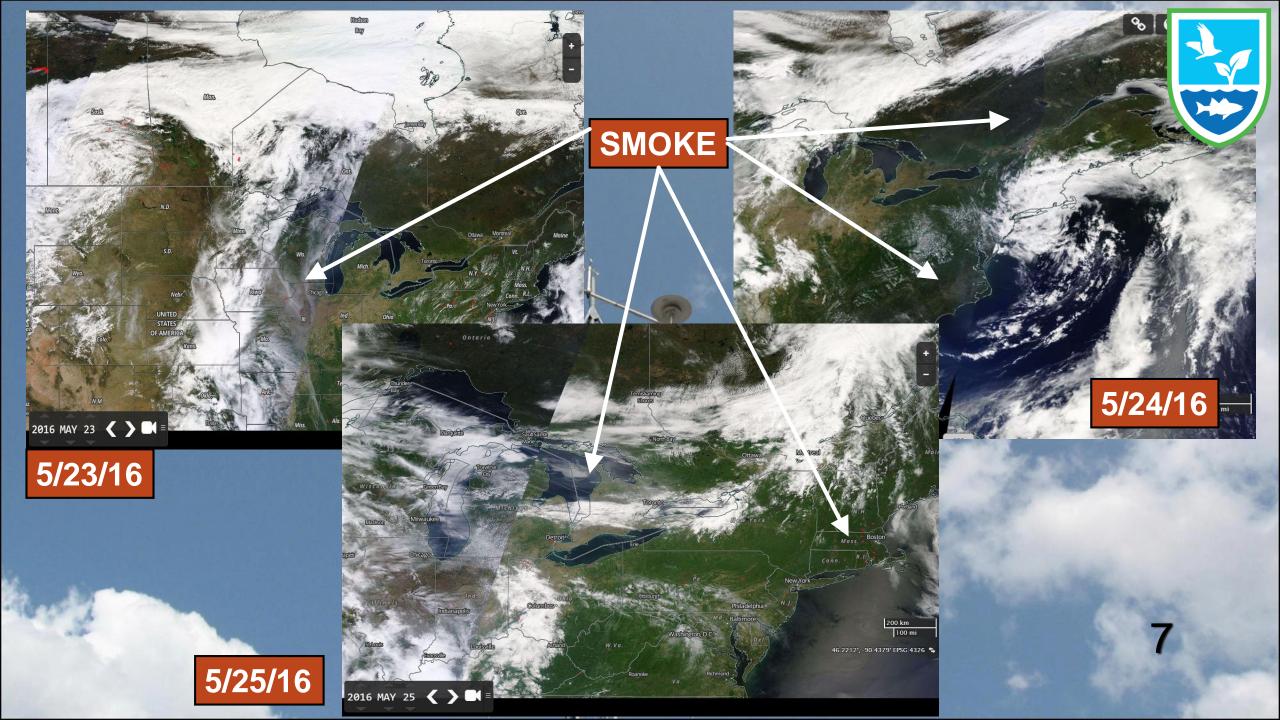
The Hazards Mapping system (HMS) creates a daily fire smoke analysis for the US and Canada using sensors and environmental satellite data. Note vast areas of smoke from Ft. McMurray represented by shades of gray. Fire hot spots are indicated in red.

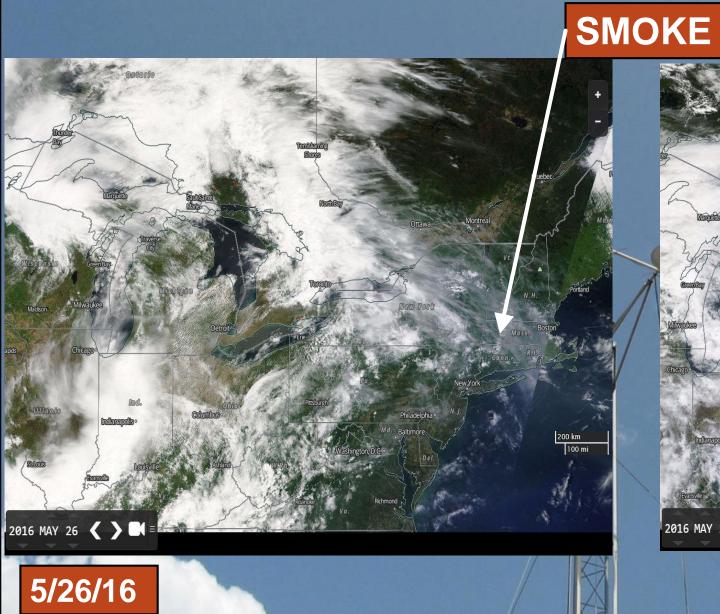




Plume tracks from Upper Midwest through the Great Lake region into the Northeast peaking on 5/2516 and 5/26/2016



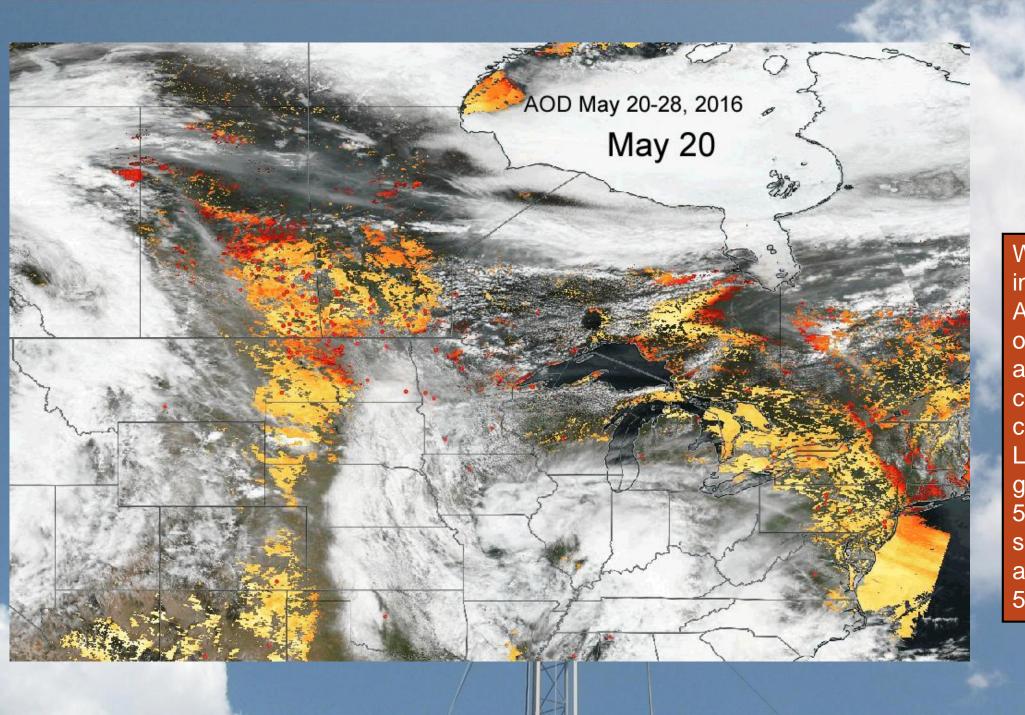






5/27/16

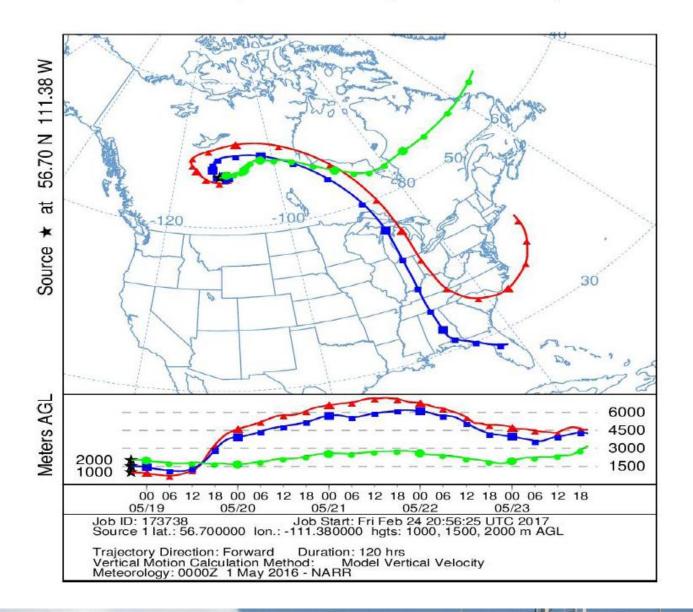
8





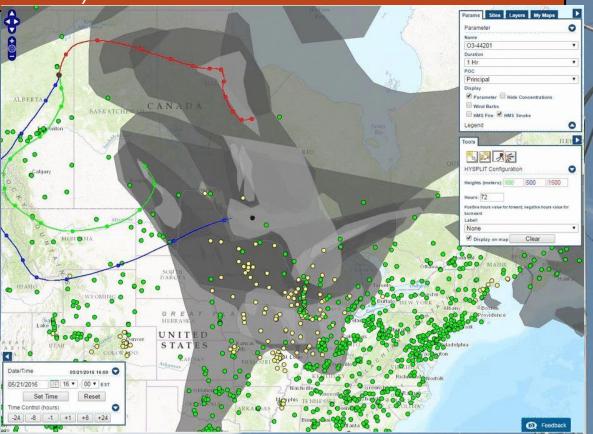
Warmer colors indicate higher AOD (aerosol optical depths) and higher column aerosol concentrations. Lobe of plume grazes RI on 5/20. Brunt of smoke plume arrives early 5/25.

NOAA HYSPLIT Model 120-hr Forward Trajectories Starting at 2000 UTC May 18, 2016



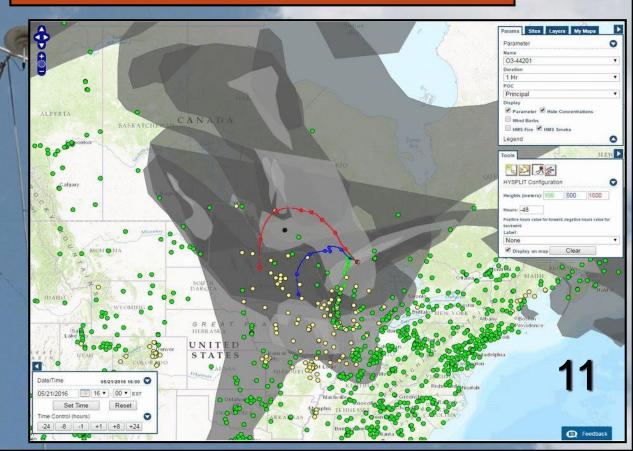
120 hr Trajectory Analysis at heights of 1000, 1500, and 2000 meters. Red (1000m) and blue (1500m) lines indicate path from Fort McMurray into the Great Lakes Region on May 21st (indicated by larger marker), where the plume became trapped under stagnant high pressure.

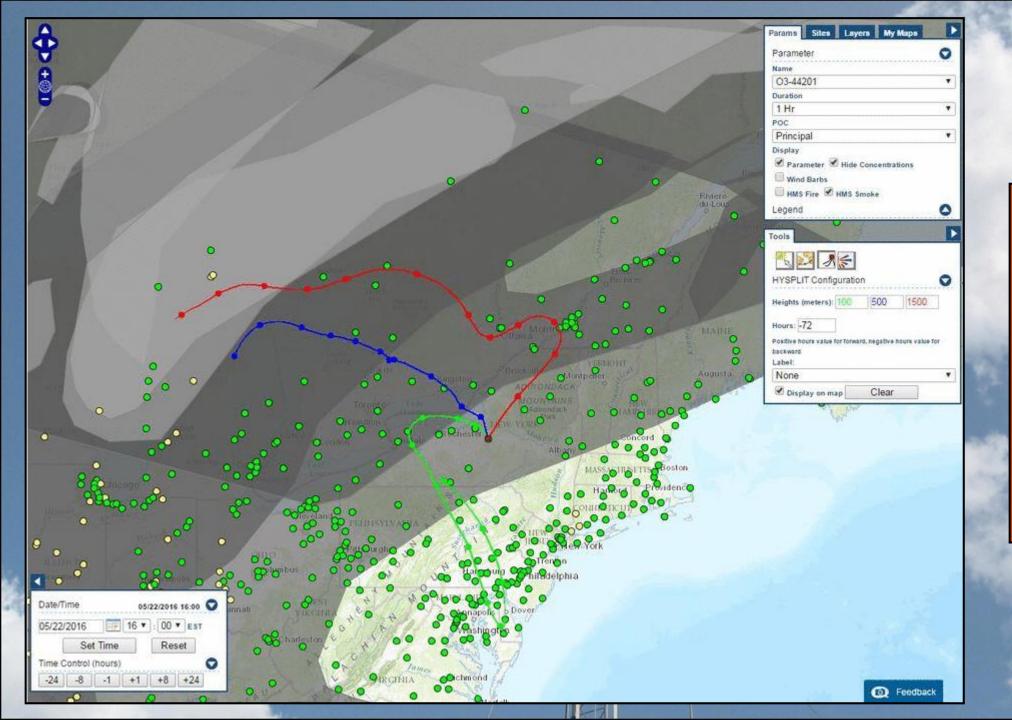
72 hour HYSPLIT forward trajectory analysis for May 21 and May 22 from Fort McMurray. The smoke plume is well established over the Upper Midwest and Great Lakes and north, with trajectories leading back to Fort McMurray (dark red dot).



72 hour HYSPLIT backward and forward trajectory analysis for May 21-23 for Seney, MI (dark red dot). Short backward trajectories show stagnation for May 21. May 22 shows some movement east with more pronounced forward progress on May 23 to the east shown by forward trajectory.

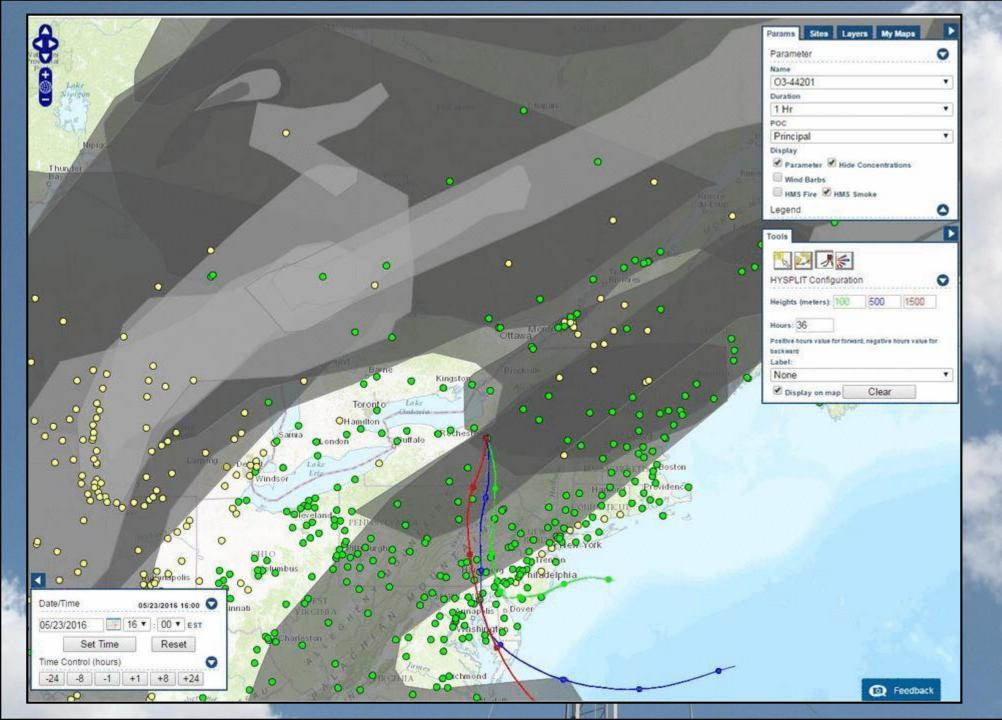






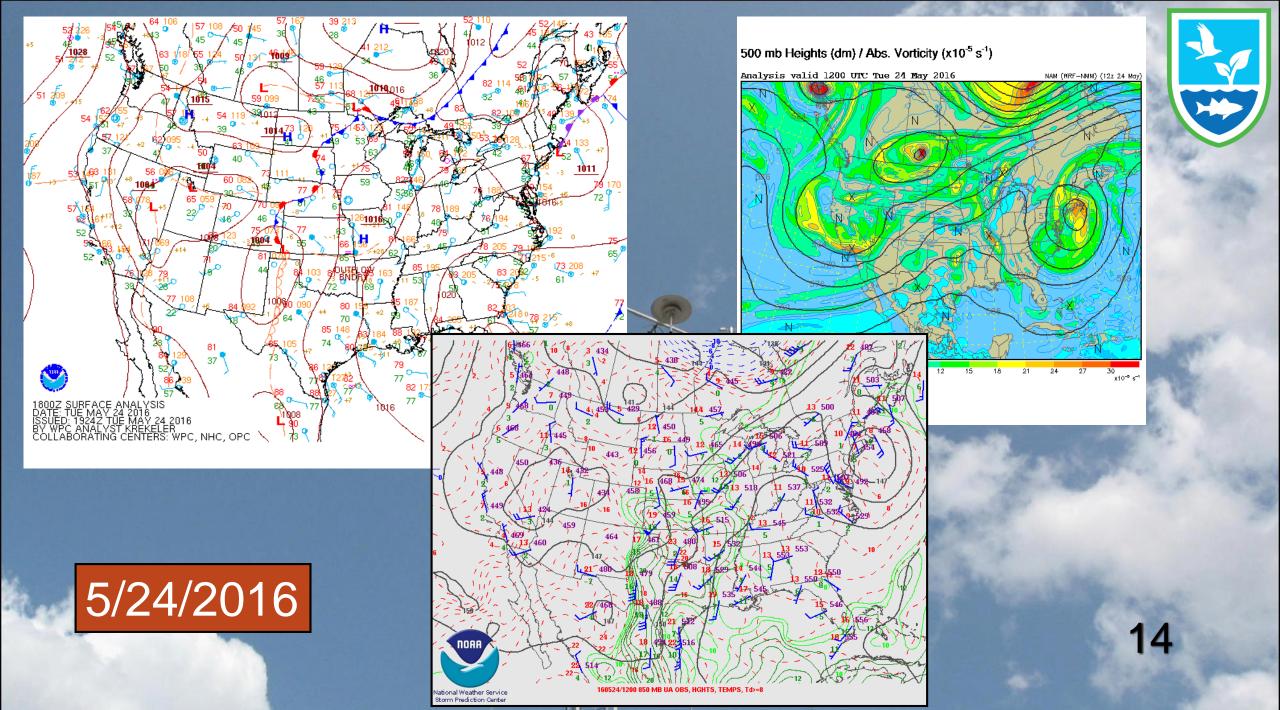


72 hour HYSPLIT backward trajectory analysis for East Syracuse for May 22nd show the air mass has traveled at 500 and 1500 m from a smoke rich location just north of Michigan, with a more northerly path on May 23rd.



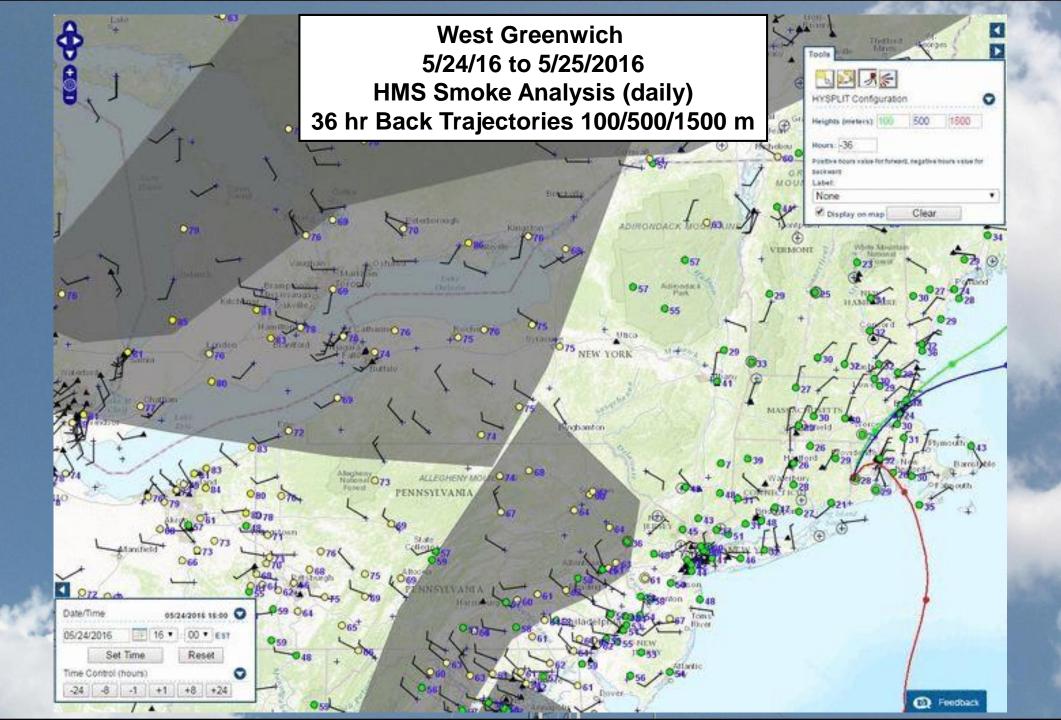


72 hour HYSPLIT forward trajectory analysis for East Syracuse for May 23rd show northerly flow, turning more northwest on May 24th. By May 25th, northwest flows have transported plume to Rhode Island.

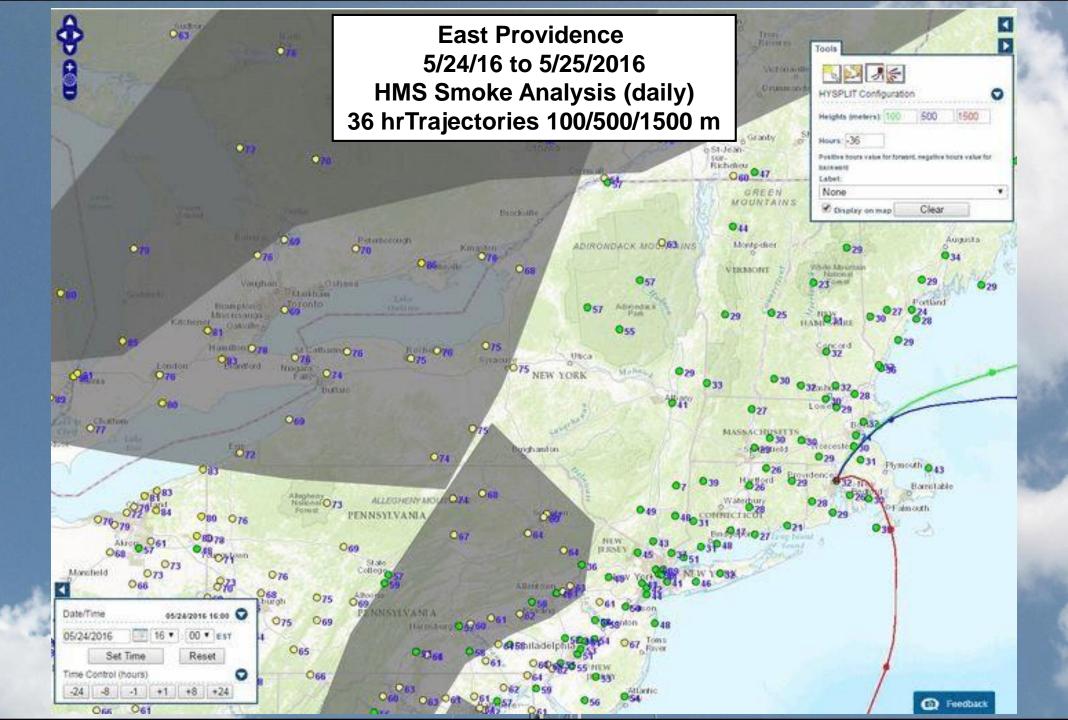


Narragansett Trajectories start 5/24 off the ocean. As they back to N-NW-W direction on 5/24/16 to 5/25/2016 5/25 ozone climbs rapidly as plume **HMS Smoke Analysis (daily)** impacts the monitor. Upper flows (500 36 hr Back Trajectories 100/500/1500 m and 1500 m) are clearly from a NW direction, atypical of high ozone events for RI. Surface trajectories have limited fetch and do not originate C Display on map from typical emissions rich sources. O75 NEW YORK ALLEGHENY MO // O74 16 * | 00 * EST

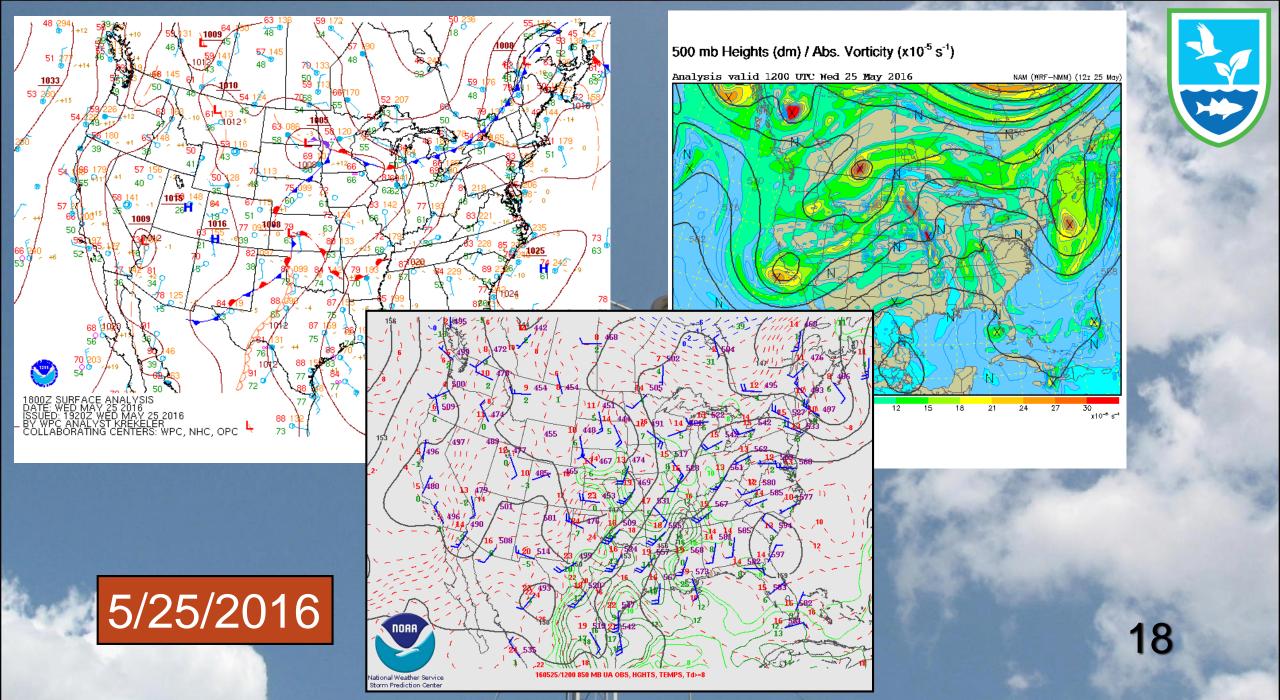


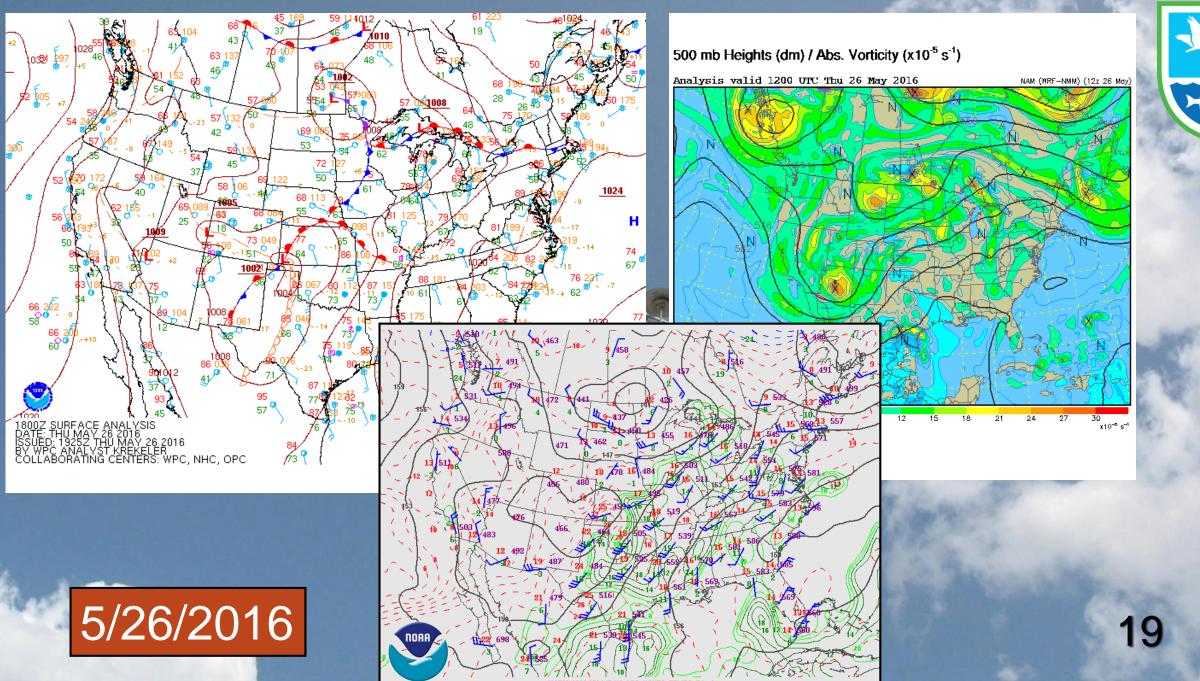




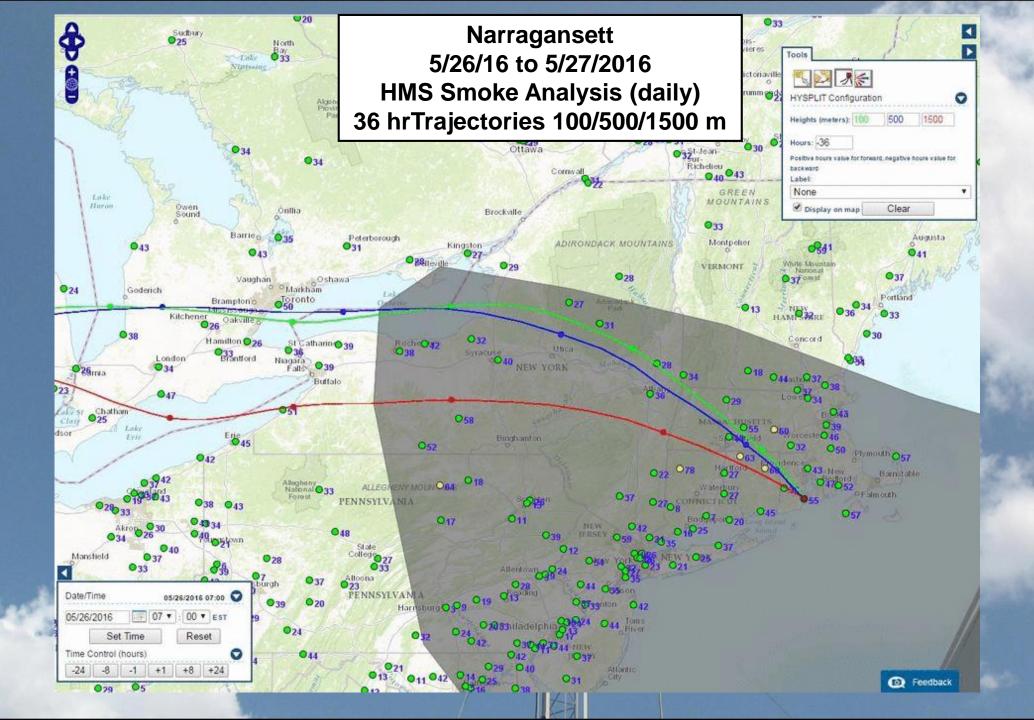




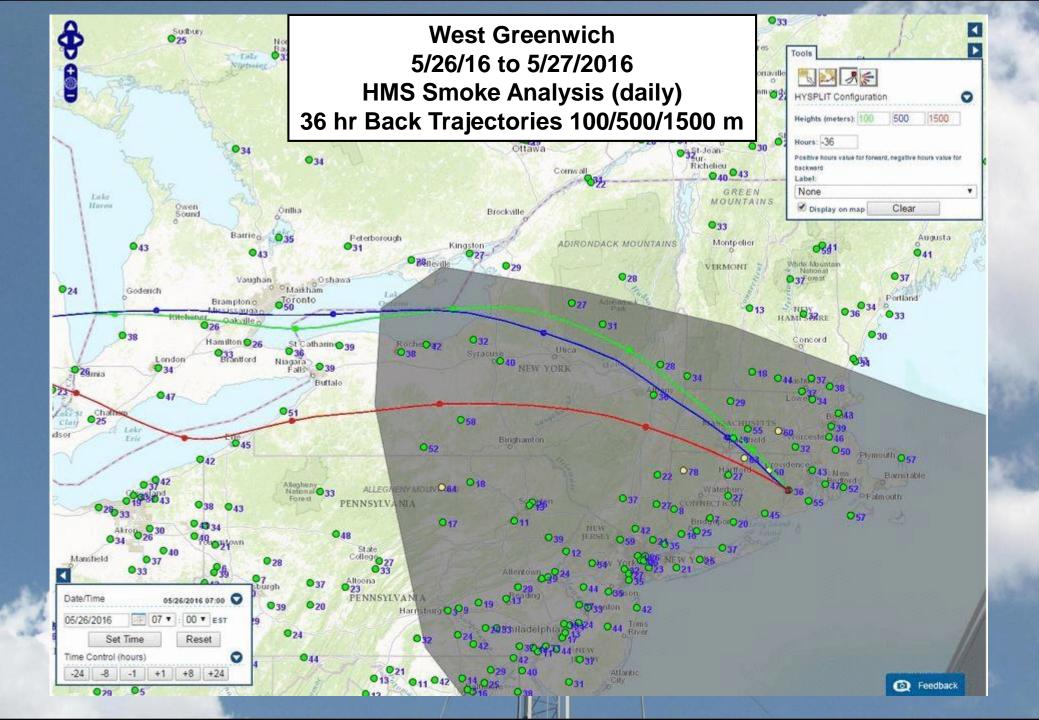




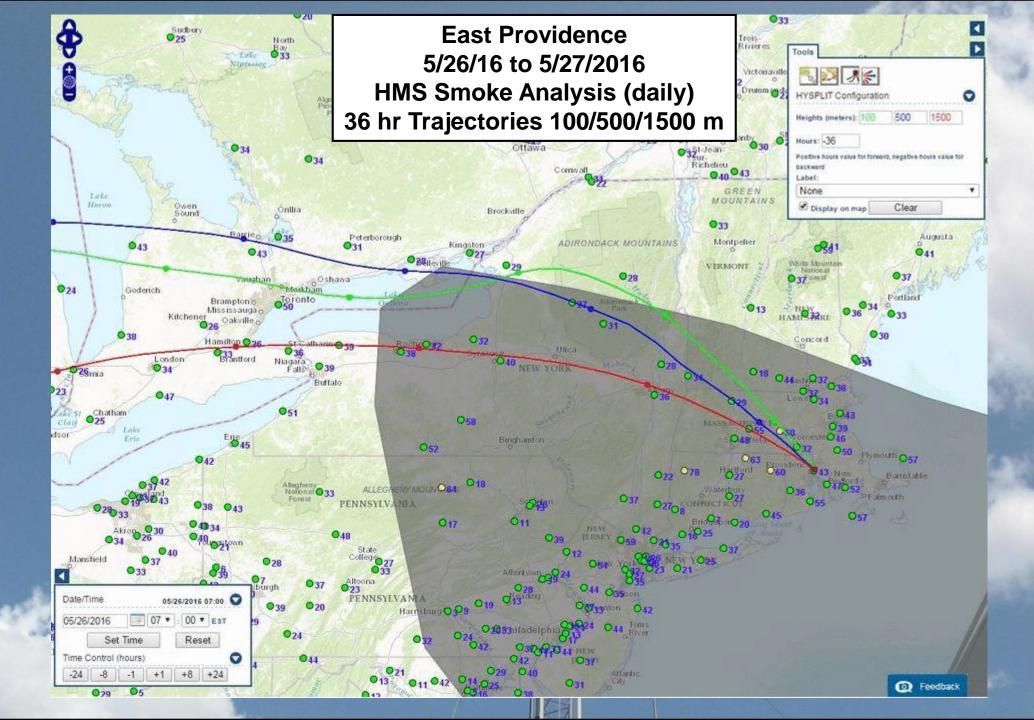




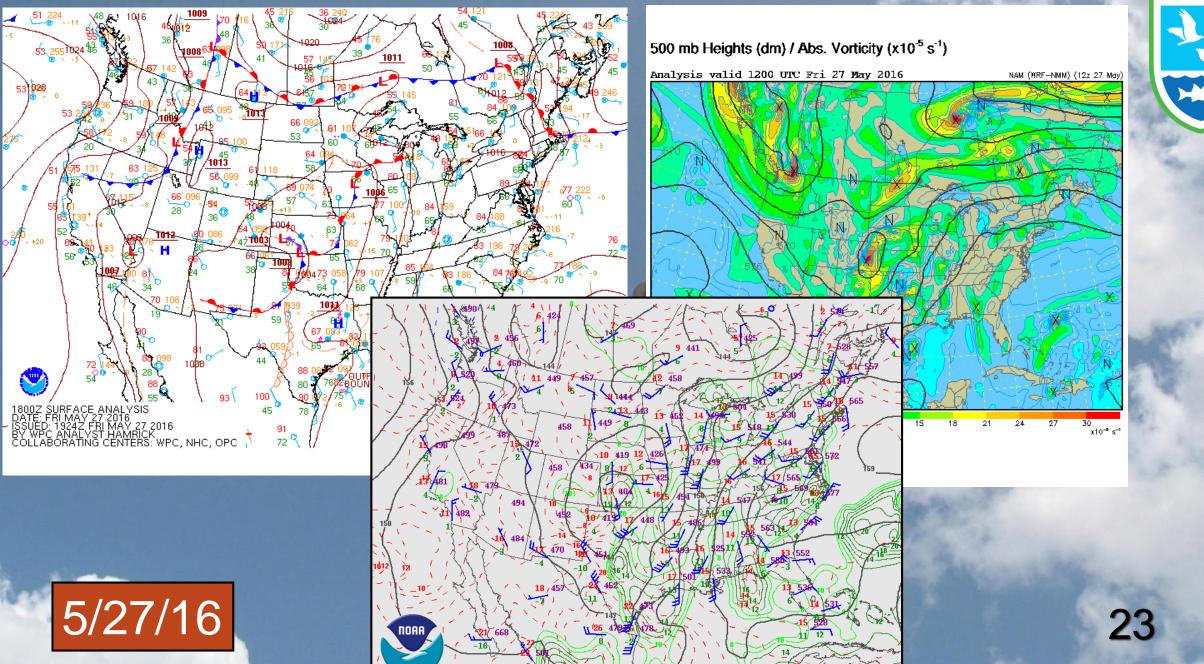






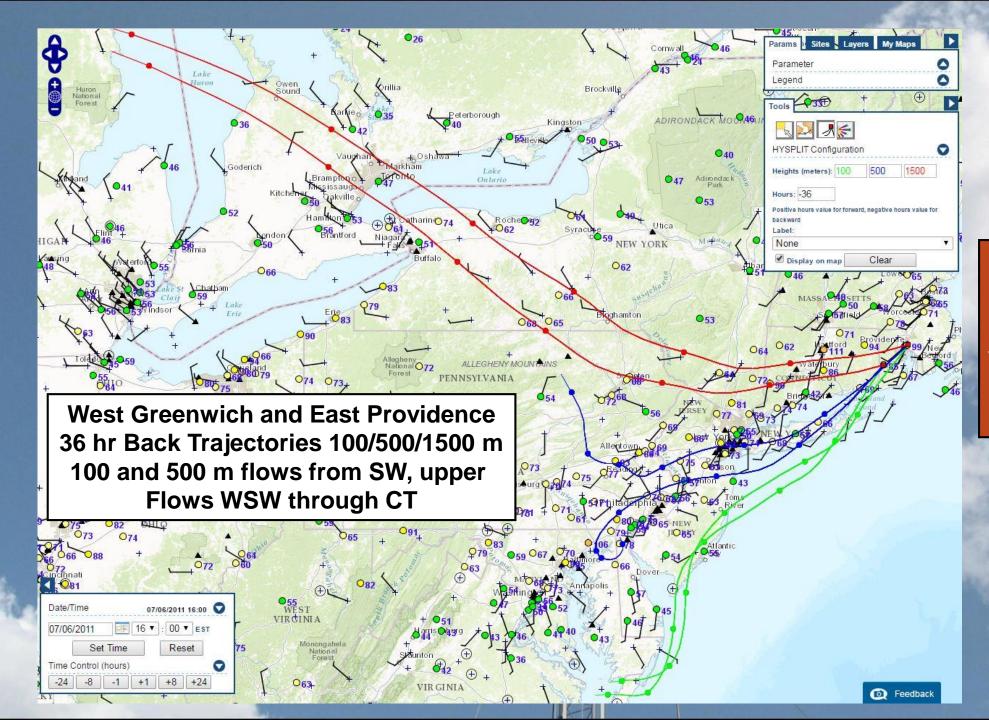






National Weather Service Storm Prediction Center







7/6/2011

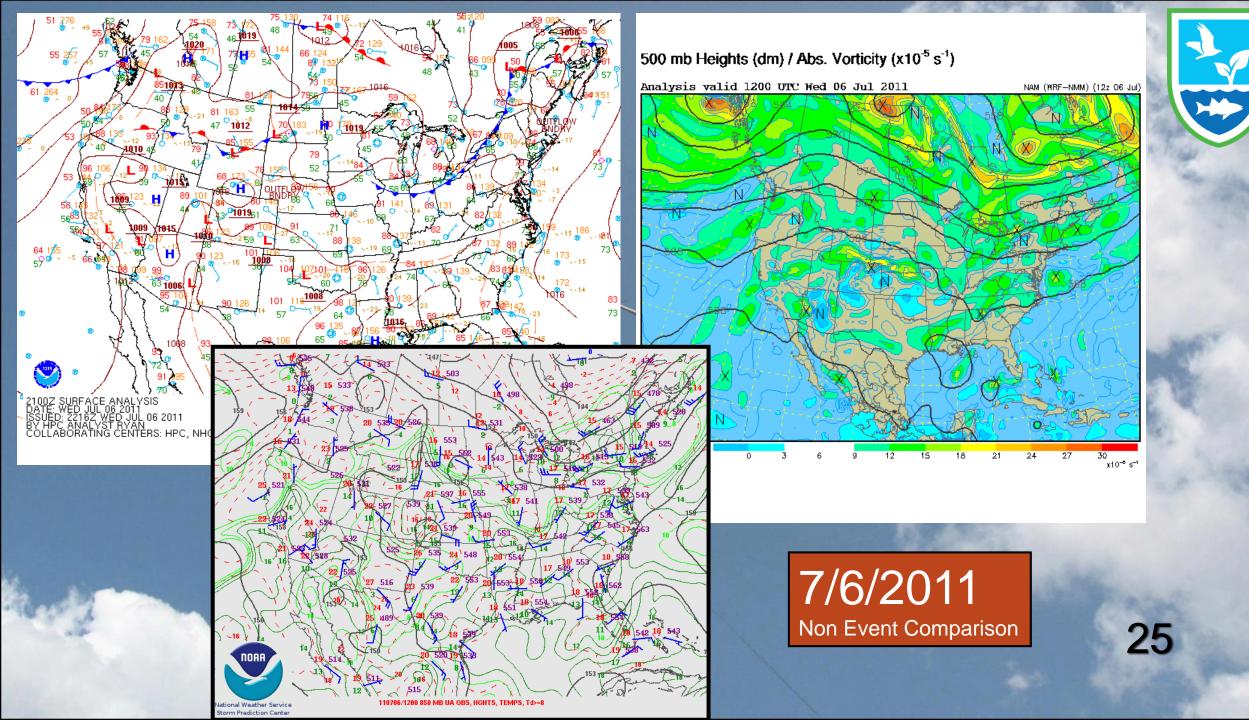
Non Event Comparison

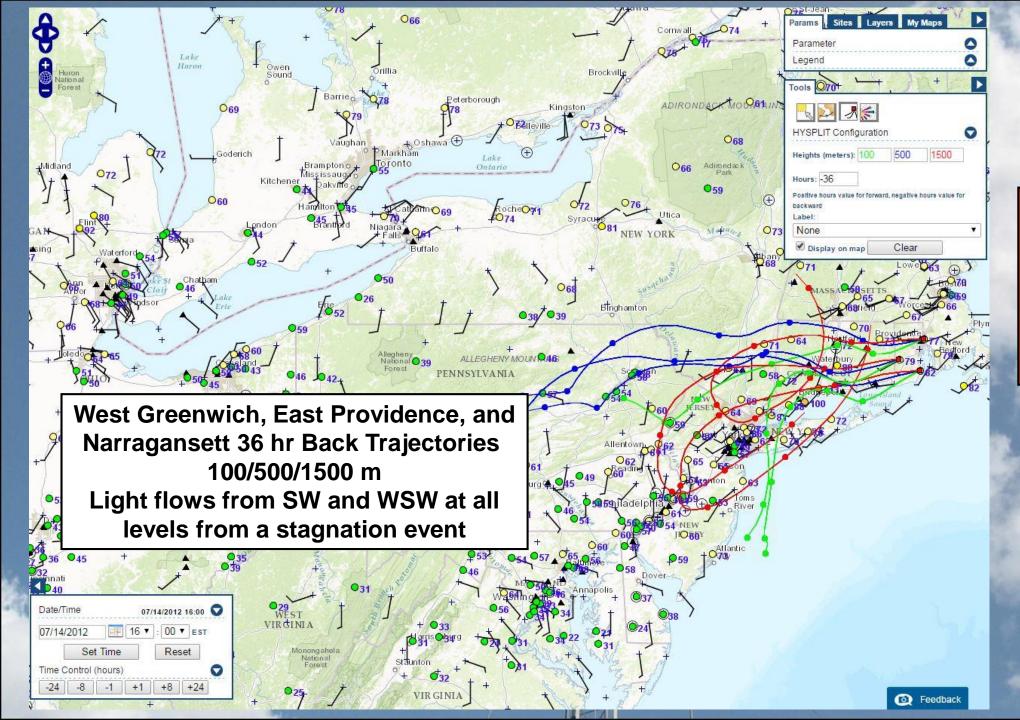
Max 8-hr Ozone

West Greenwich 84 ppb

East Providence 78 ppb

Narragansett 69 ppb







7/14/2012

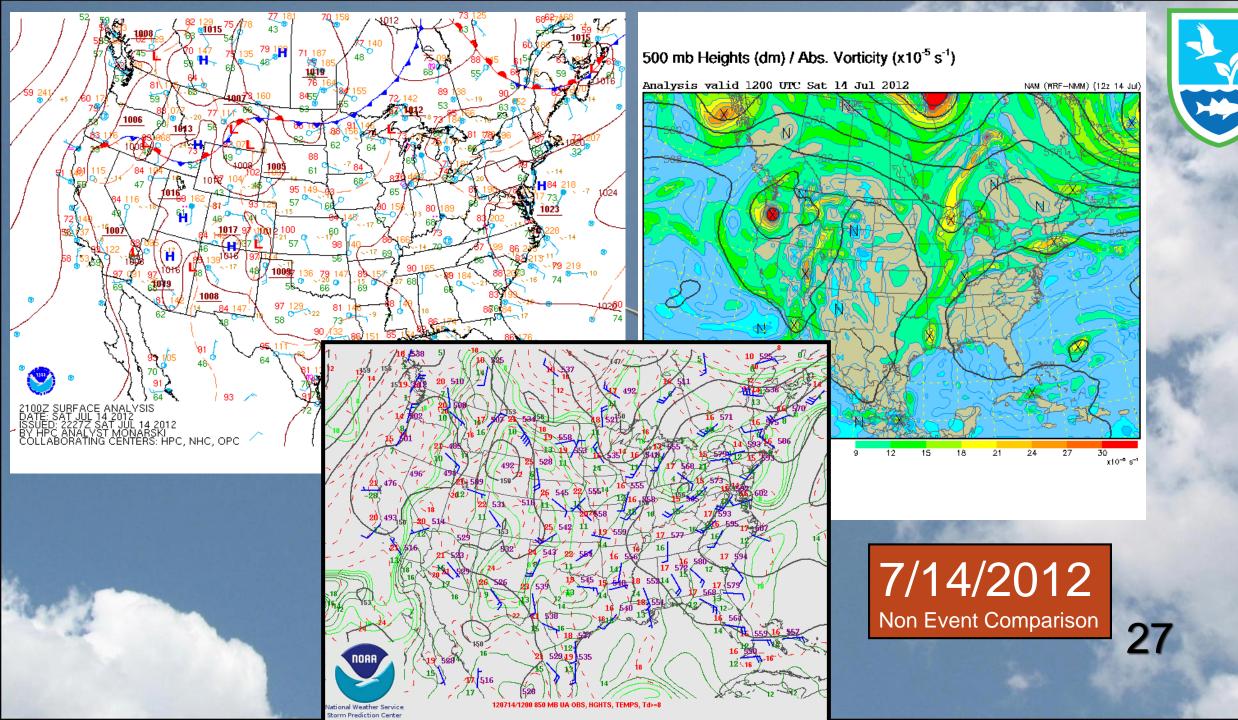
Non Event Comparison

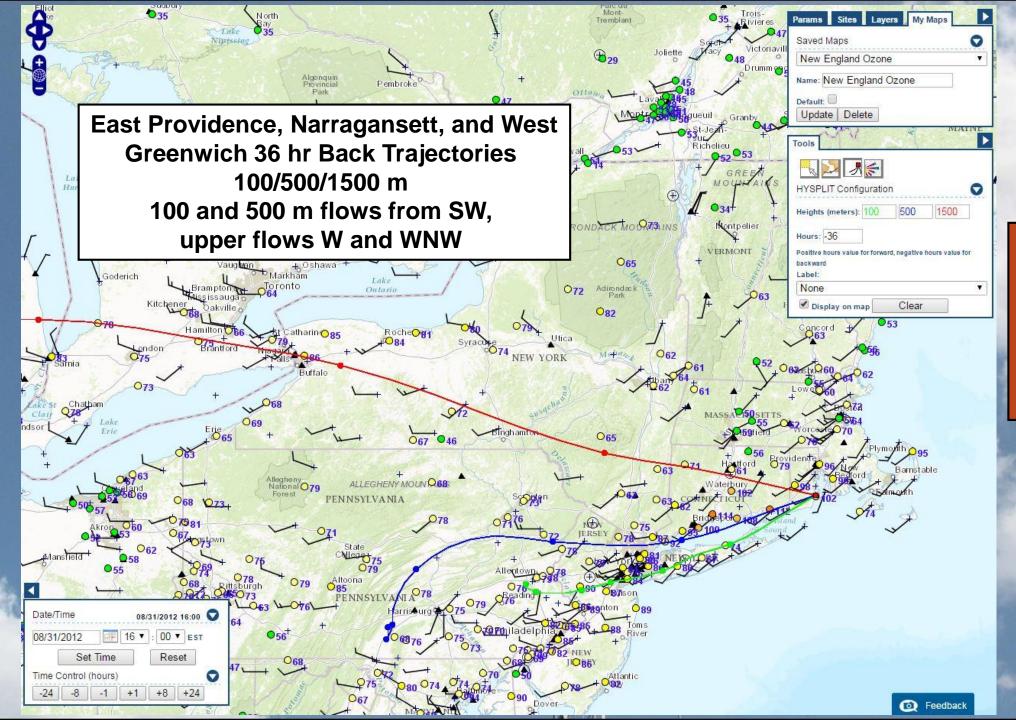
Max 8-hr Ozone

Narragansett 81 ppb

East Providence 79 ppb

West Greenwich 71 ppb







8/31/2012

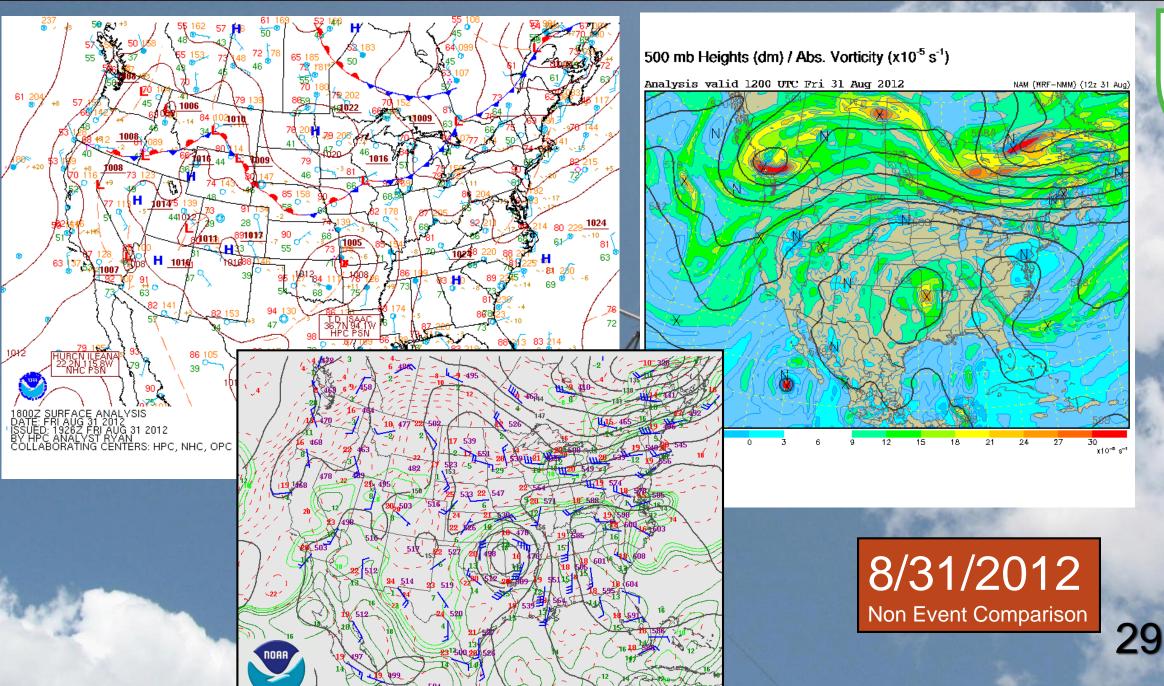
Non Event Comparison

Max 8-hr Ozone

East Providence 92 ppb

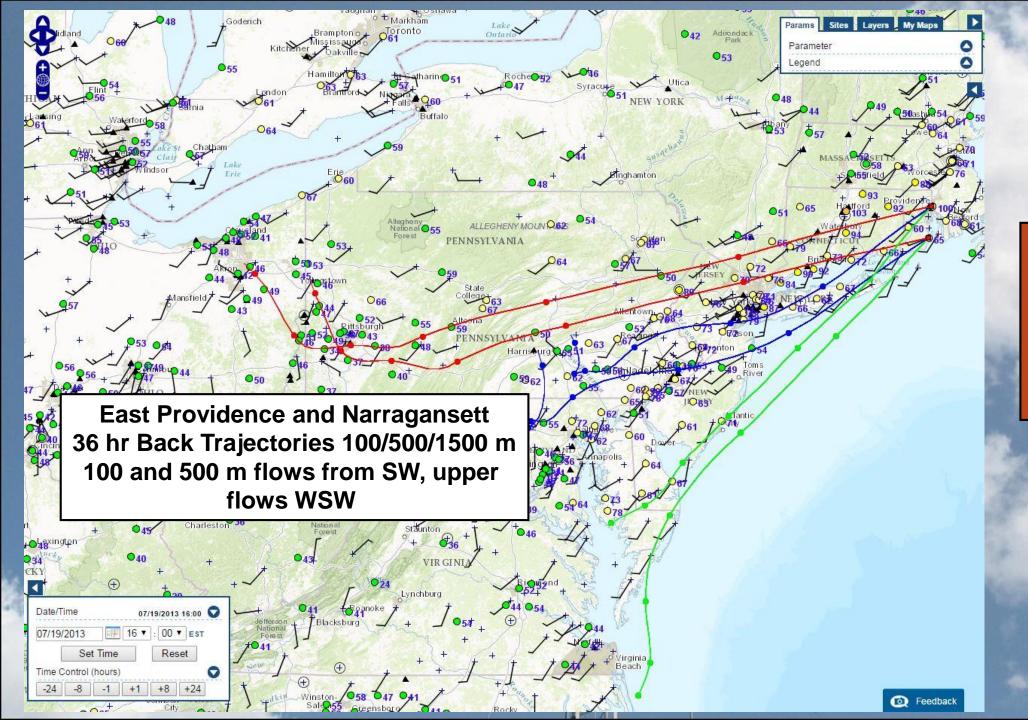
Narragansett 84 ppb

West Greenwich 78 ppb



Storm Prediction Center







7/19/2013

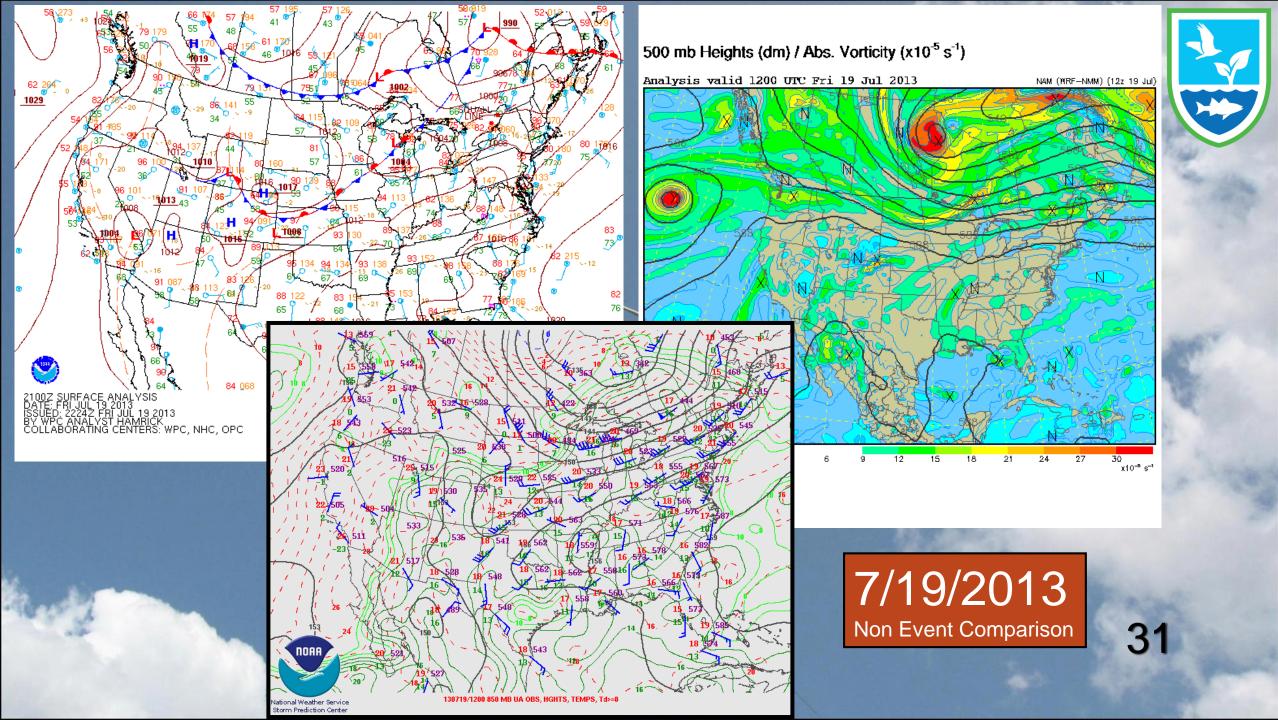
Non Event Comparison

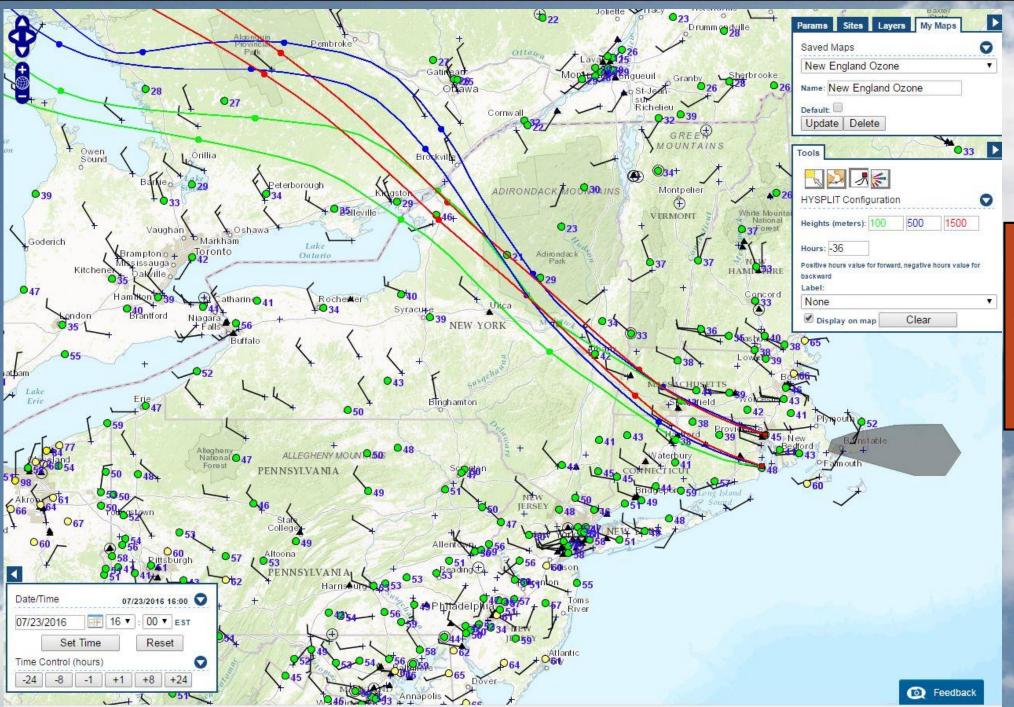
Max 8-hr Ozone

East Providence 80 ppb

Narragansett 73 ppb

West Greenwich 65 ppb



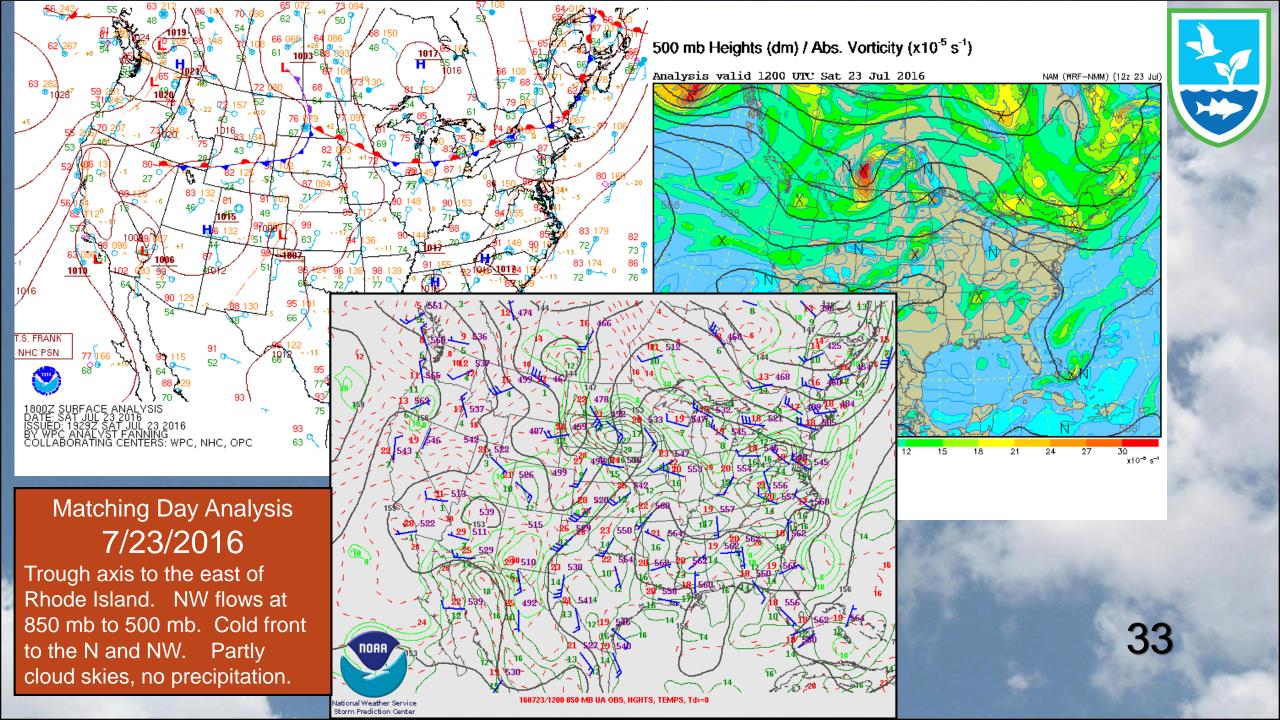


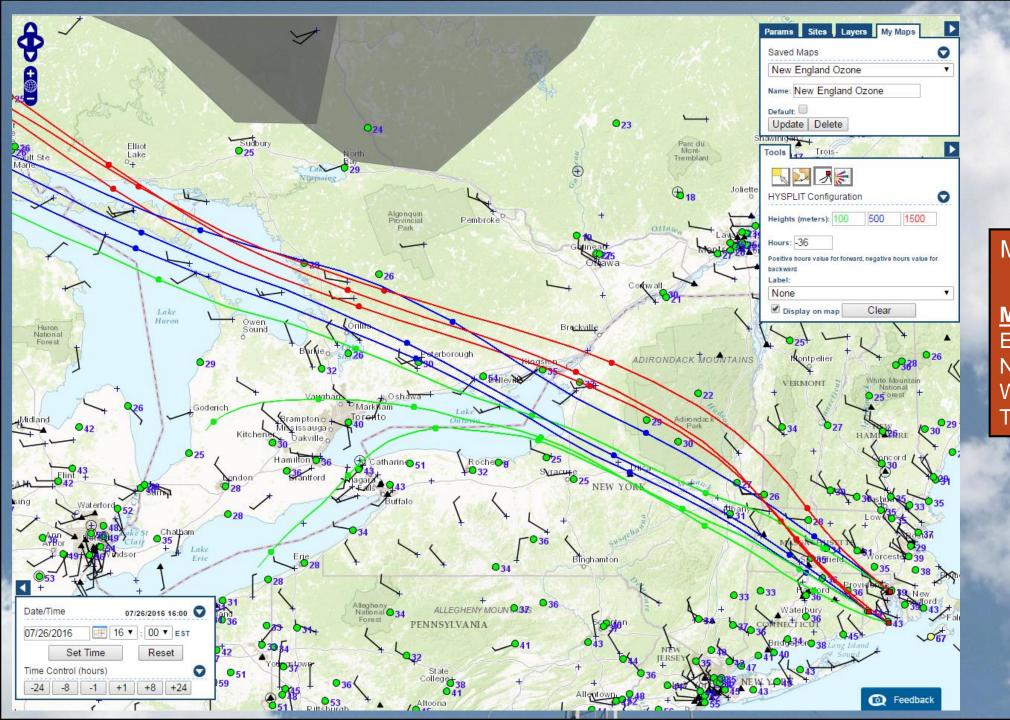


Matching Day Analysis 7/23/2016

Max 8-hr Ozone East Providence 43 ppb Narragansett 42 ppb West Greenwich 39 ppb TF Green High Temp 93F

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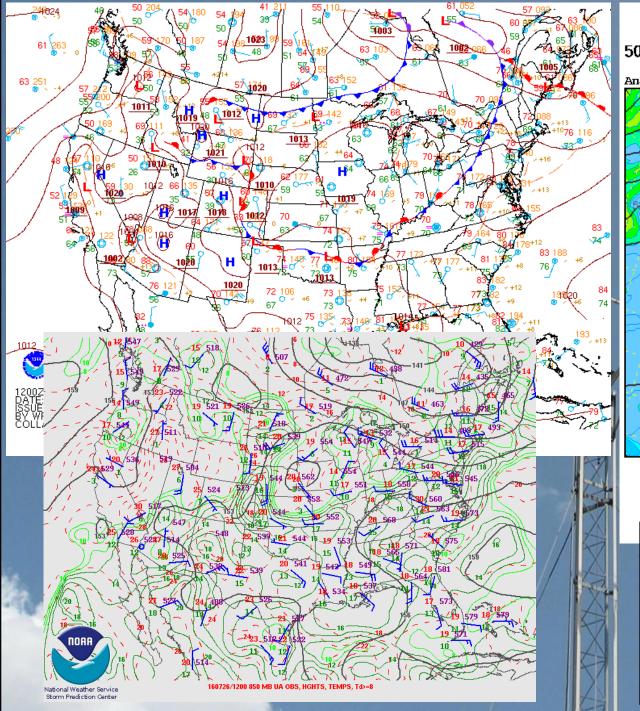




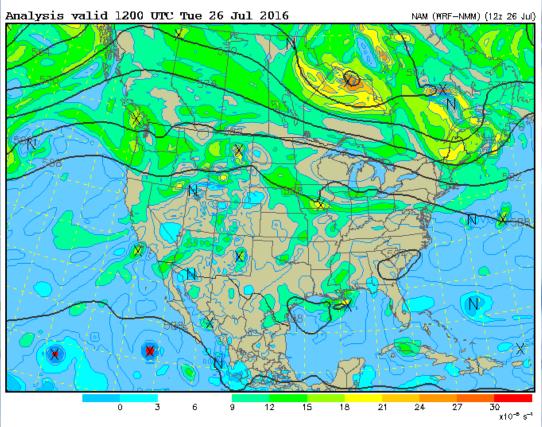


7/26/2016

Max 8-hr Ozone
East Providence 43 ppb
Narragansett 42 ppb
West Greenwich 39 ppb
TF Green High Temp 92F



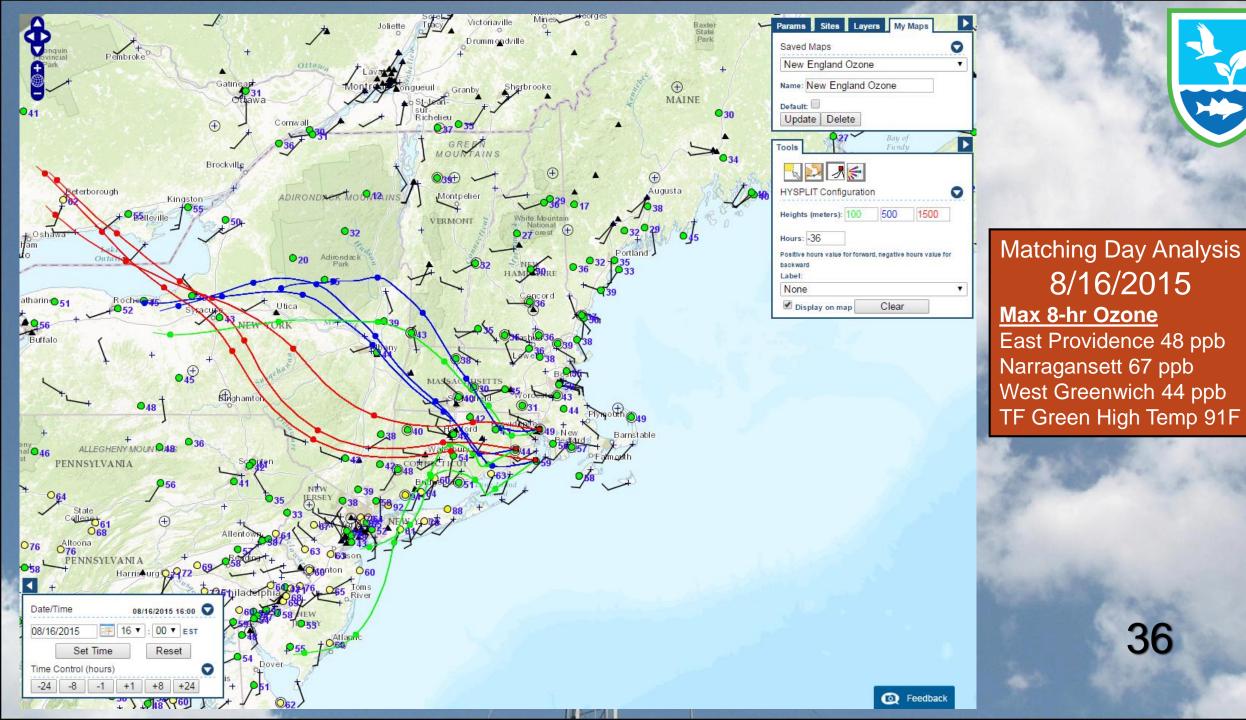
500 mb Heights (dm) / Abs. Vorticity (x10⁻⁵ s⁻¹)



Matching Day Analysis 7/26/2016

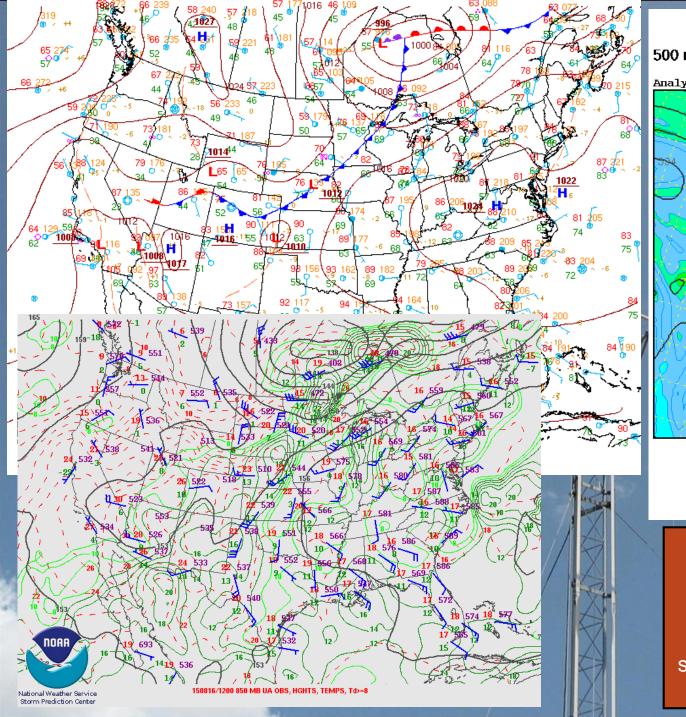
Trough axis to the east of Rhode Island. NW flows at 500 mb, WNW flows at 850 mb Cold front west of Rhode Island. Partly cloud skies, no precipitation.



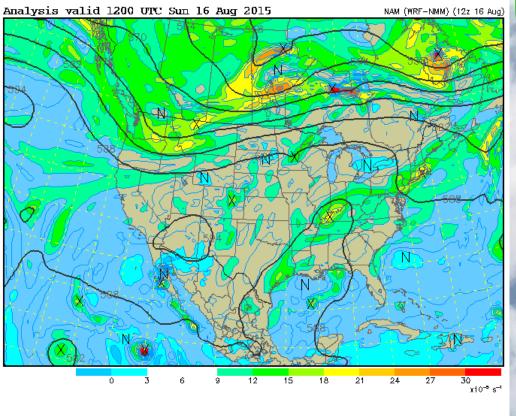




Matching Day Analysis 8/16/2015 Max 8-hr Ozone East Providence 48 ppb Narragansett 67 ppb West Greenwich 44 ppb



500 mb Heights (dm) / Abs. Vorticity (x10⁻⁵ s⁻¹)



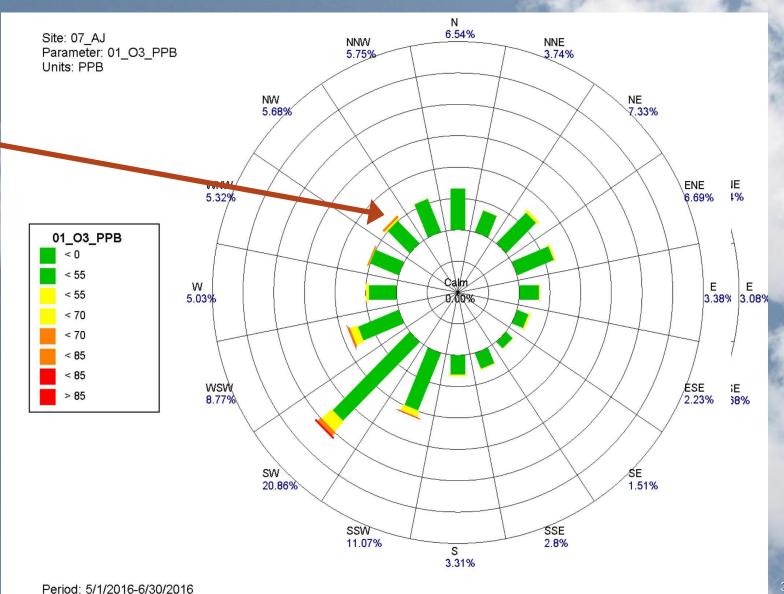
Matching Day Analysis 8/16/2015

850 and 500 mb flows NW. A bit more variable at the surface but still some showing NW on trajectory analysis. Trough at 500 mb and 850 mb, in vicinity of RI.

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West Greenwich Pollution Roses 2014-2016

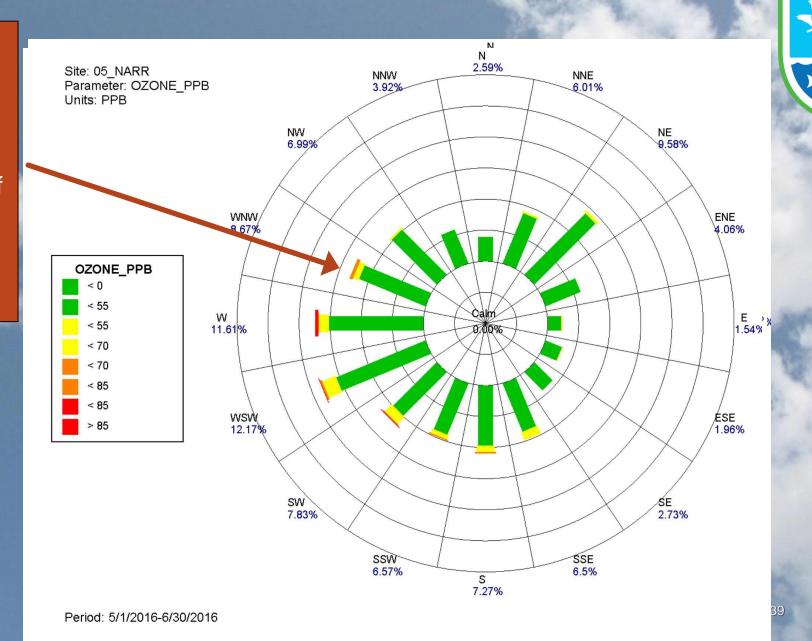
High Ozone surface wind component typically from favorable transport directions SW, WSW, as per 2014 and 2015. Rose for 2016 shows unusual elevated ozone with NW component.

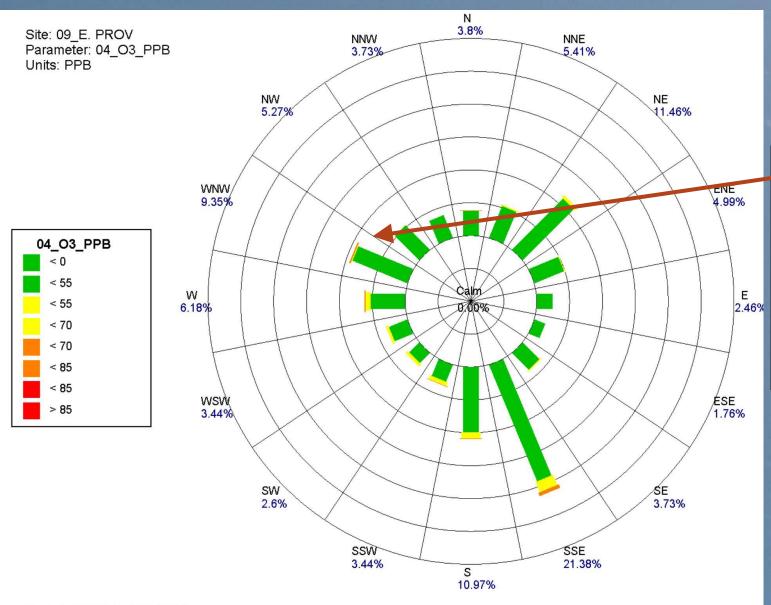




Narragansett Pollution Roses 2014-2016

High Ozone surface wind component typically from favorable transport directions of W, SW and WSW, as per 2014 and 2015. 2016 shows unusual elevated ozone from NW component.



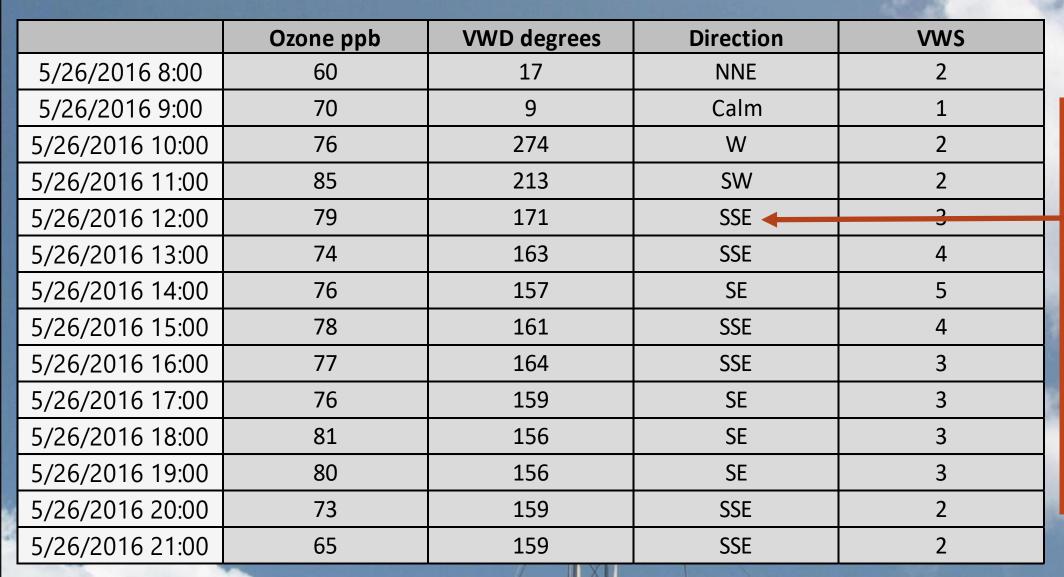




East Providence Pollution Roses 2014-2016

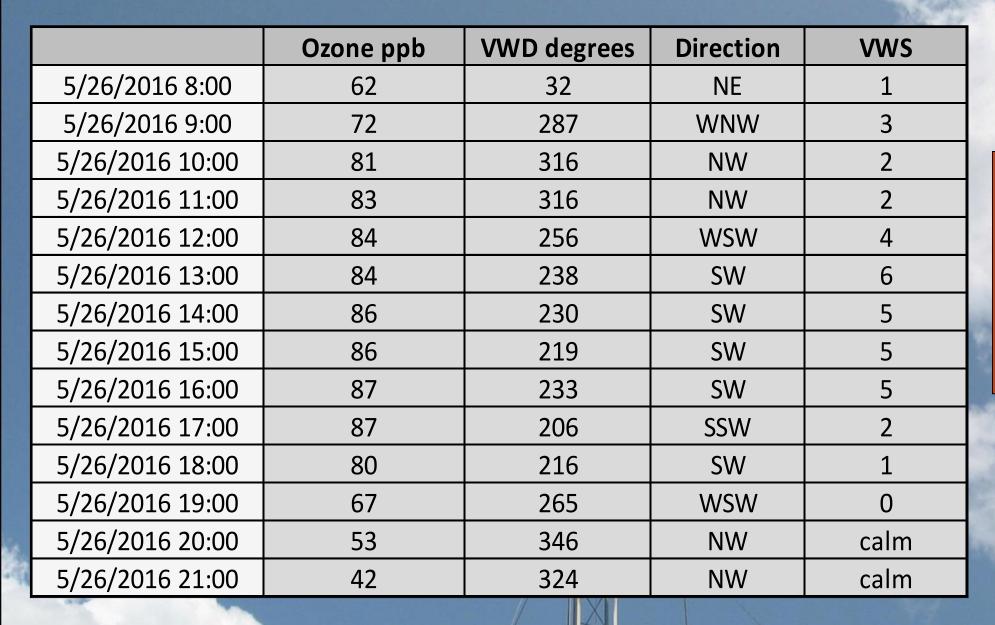
This location is frequently impacted by sea breezes in spring time. High ozone event was limited on 5/26 due to sea breeze wind shift.

Period: 5/1/2016-6/30/2016



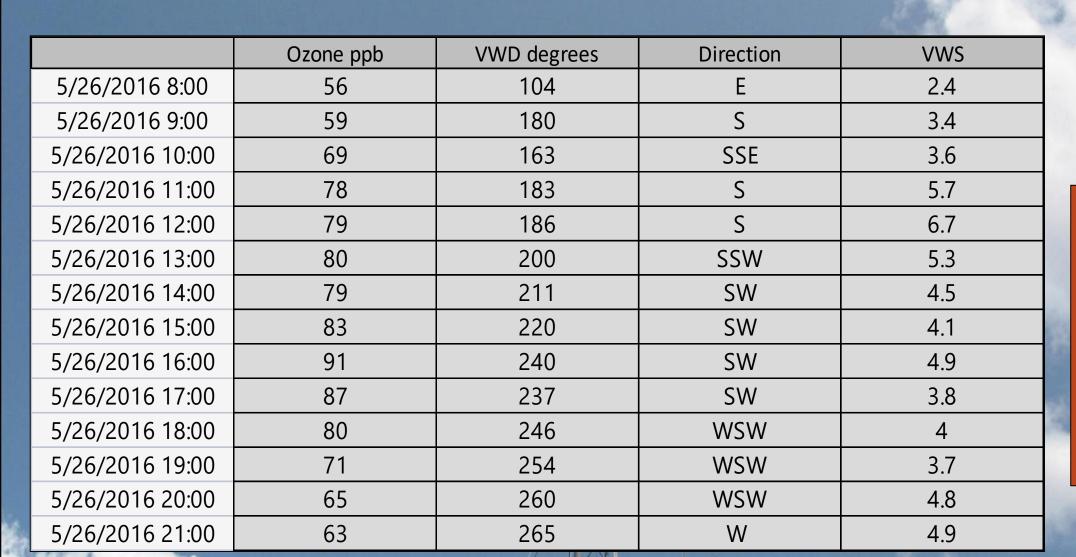


East Providence SSE to SE sea breeze starting at 12PM on 5/26 limited ozone exceptional event due to the influence of cleaner marine air. West Greenwich and Narragansett were not influenced by sea breeze.



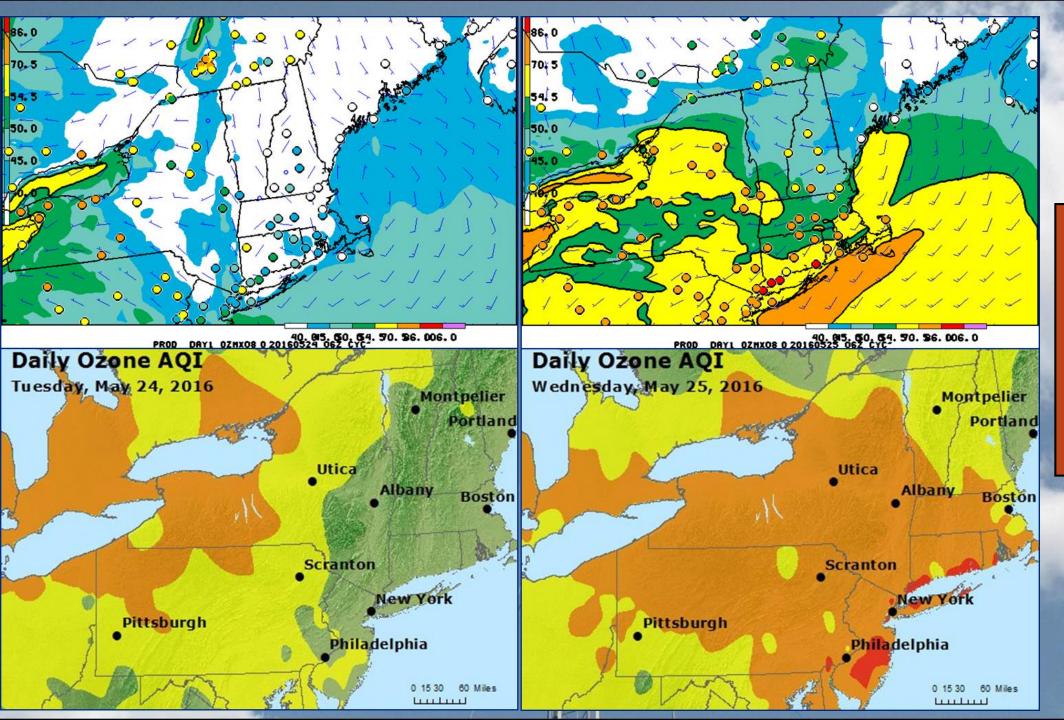


Narragansett
winds remained
from a westerly
component all
day. No sea
breeze. Ozone
readings
remained high.





West
Greenwich
did not
experience
sea breeze
with a
westerly
component
during peak
ozone hours.

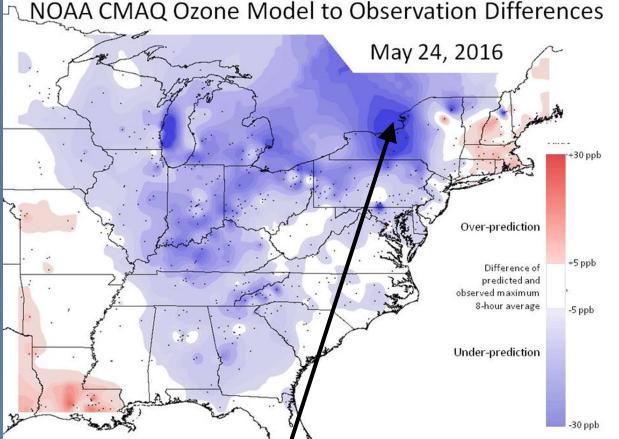




NOAA Model vs AQI Observed

Model (top) was vastly under predicting ozone (bottom) from smoke event.

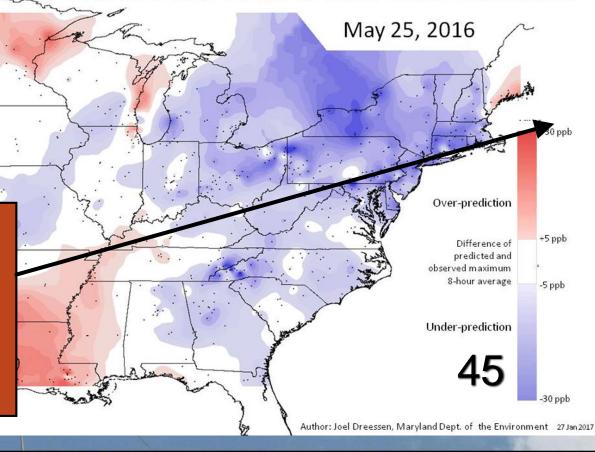
44

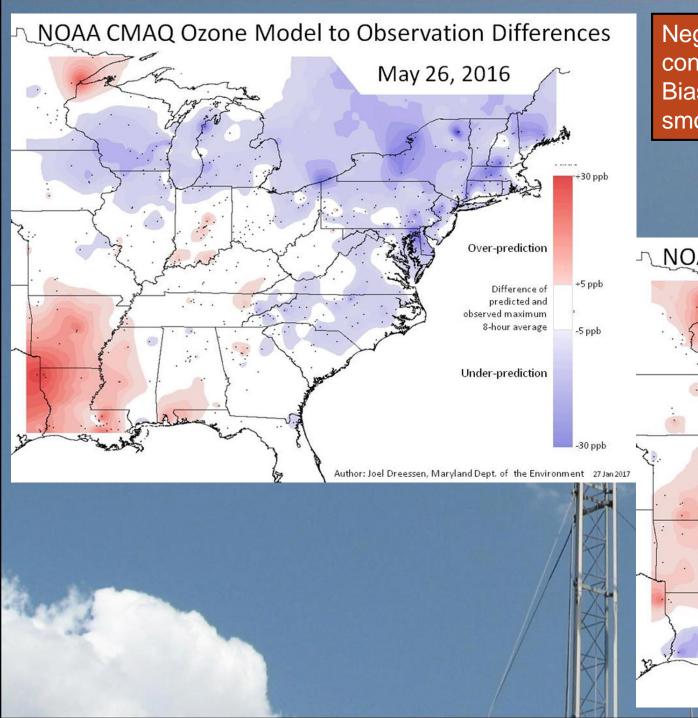


Plots show interpolated observed 8-hr ozone vs. same day NOAA CMAQ model. NOAA CMAQ model does NOT assimilate gaseous smoke emissions in predicting ozone concentrations. A substantial negative bias follows smoke plume on 5/24/16 with a clear negative bias in RI of 15-25 ppb on 5/25/16. Courtesy of Joel Dreesen (Maryland DE).









Negative model bias and under prediction continues on 5/26/16 with smoke impact.
Bias becomes more neutral on 5/27/16 as smoke plume is transported out of the region.





